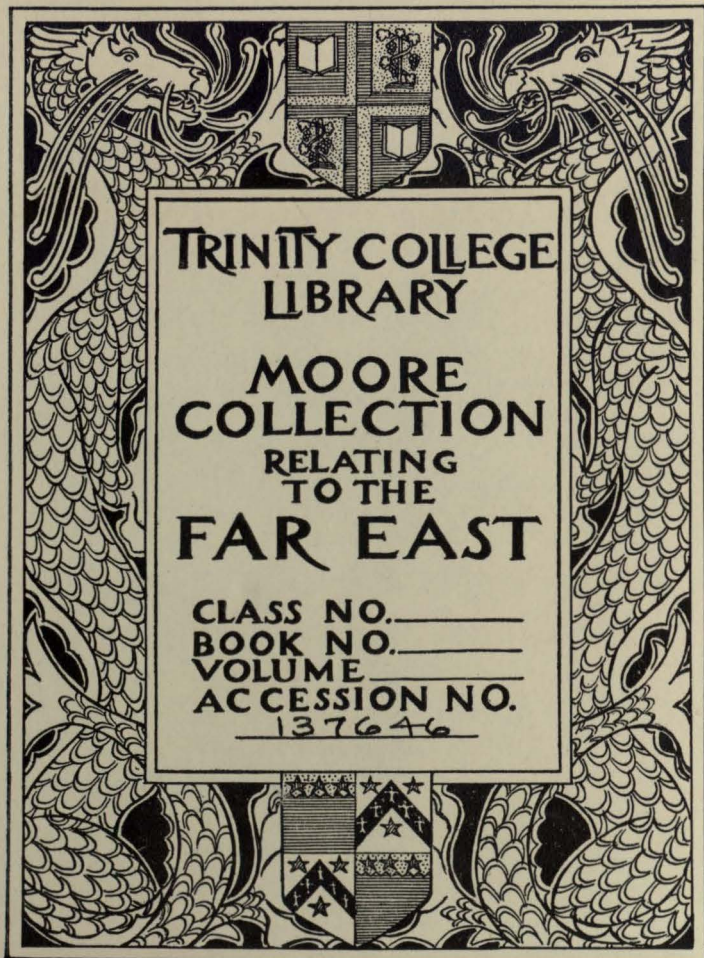


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三字經

宋儒王伯厚先生著

蔣克秋譯註

附國語及閩粵羅馬字拼音

The Three Character Classic

(Composed by Wang Po Hou during the Sung Dynasty, A.D. 960)

ENGLISH TRANSLATION WITH NOTES

ROMANIZED INTO MANDARIN, CANTONESE AND HOKKIEN

By Chiang Ker Chiu



昔仲尼，師項橐。古聖賢，尚勤學。

Guided by the little Hsiang T'uo, Confucius trod the paths of learned lore:
Then those sages and worthies of ancient times none e'er loved learning more.

The Chinese Dynasties

The Five Emperors.	五帝	B.C.	2852.
Hsia.	夏		2205.
Shang	商		1766.
Chou.	周		1122.
Ch'in.	秦		255.
Han.	漢	前漢, 西漢	206.
Later Han.	後漢	東漢	A.D. 25.
The Three Kingdoms.	三國		
Minor Han.	蜀漢		221.
Wei.	魏		220.
Wu.	吳		229.
Western Chin.	西晉		265.
Eastern Chin.	東晉		317.
Division between North & South.			
Liu Sung.	劉宋		420.
Ch'i.	齊		479.
Liang.	梁		502.
Ch'én.	陳		557.
Northern Wei.	北魏		386.
Western Wei.	西魏		535.
Eastern Wei.	東魏		534.
Northern Ch'i.	北齊		550.
Northern Chou.	北周		557.
Sui.	隋		589.
T'ang.	唐		618.
The Five Dynasties.	五代		
Posterior Liang.	後梁		907.
Posterior T'ang.	後唐		923.
Posterior Chin.	後晉		936.
Posterior Han.	後漢		947.
Posterior Chou.	後周		951.
Sung.	宋		960.
Southern Sung.	南宋		1127.
Yüan or Mongol.	元		1280.
Ming.	明		1368.
Ch'ing	清		1644.

三字經

MANDARIN: SAN¹ TZŪ⁴ CHING¹

CANTONESE: SÁM TSZ² KENG

HOKKIEN: SAM JŪ KENG

THE THREE CHARACTER CLASSIC

人 Jên ² Yan Jîn	之 chih ¹ chi chi	初, ch'ü ¹ , ch'ò, chho ¹ ,	性 hsing ⁴ sing ³ sèng	本 pên ³ pún pún	善. shan ⁴ . shin ² . siän.
性 Hsing ⁴ Sing ³ Sèng	相 hsiang ¹ séung siong	近, chin ⁴ , kan ² , kün,	習 hsi ² tsáp ² sip	相 hsiang ¹ séung siong	遠. yüan ³ . ün. oän.

Chapter I Man's Original Nature

1. All men are born with the same good nature, but as they grow up, they acquire different habits, so they are widely different in their characters.

經 ching ¹	classics, sacred books.	性 hsing ⁴	nature, disposition.
初 ch'ü ¹	to begin, the beginning.	善 shan ⁴	good, virtuous.
習 hsi ²	to learn, accustomed to.	遠 yüan ³	far.

苟 Kou ³ Kau Kó.	不 pu ⁴ pat ³ put	教, chiao ⁴ , káu ³ , kàu,	性 hsing ⁴ sing ³ sèng	乃 nai ³ nai nai	遷. ch'ien ¹ . cts'in. chhian.
教 Chiao ⁴ Káu ³ Kàu	之 chih ¹ chi chi	道, tao ⁴ , tò ² , tō,	貴 kui ⁴ kwai ³ kùi	以 i ³ i í	專. chuan ¹ . chün. choan.

2. If a man has not been properly taught, his nature will gradually become bad. The most important thing in education is close co-operation between teacher and pupil.

遷 ch'ien ¹	to remove, alter.	貴 kui ⁴	valuable, to count valuable.
專 chuan ¹	close attention,	乃 nai ³	then, and accordingly.
苟 kou ³	if.	道 tao ⁴	the way, the principle.

昔 Hsi ² Sik ₃ Sek	孟 Mêng ⁴ Máng ² Bêng	母, mu ³ , c'mò, bú,	擇 tsê ² chák ₃ tèk	鄰 lin ² clun lîn	處. ch'u ³ . c'ch'ü. chhü.
子 Tzŭ ³ Tsz Chú	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	斷 tuan ⁴ tün ² toān	機 chi ¹ c'kei ki	杼. chu ⁴ . c'ch'ü. thú.

3. The mother of Mencius (the great philosopher, regarded by the Chinese as being second only to Confucius, B.C. 372-289) carefully chose her neighbours wherever she stayed. On one occasion, on her son's refusing to study, she rent the web in the loom before his face.

杼 chu ⁴	shuttle, the shuttle containing the web of the woof.	處 ch'u ³	to stay.
斷 tuan ⁴	cut, cut off, make an end of.	鄰 lin ²	neighbours.
		擇 tsê ²	to choose.

竇 Tou ⁴ Tau ² Tō	燕 Yen ⁴ In ³ lan	山, Shan ¹ , c'Shán, San,	有 yu ³ c'you iú	義 i ⁴ i ² gī	方. fang ¹ , cfong, hong,
教 Chiao ⁴ Káu ³ Kàu	五 wu ³ c'ng ngó	子, tzŭ ³ , c'tsz, chú,	名 ming ² c'meng bêng	俱 chŭ ⁴ c'kü ku	揚. yang ² . c'yéung. iông.

4. Old Tou Yen Shan (Posterior Chin dynasty) taught his five sons by a good method and all of them became famous men.

俱 chŭ ⁴	all, every.	竇 tou ⁴	a surname, loophole,
義方 i ⁴ -fang ¹	a right method for teaching children.	揚 yang ²	to spread. [den.
		燕 yen ⁴	the shallow.

養 Yang ³ c'Yéung lóng	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	教, chiao ⁴ , c'kau, kau,	父 fu ⁴ fú ³ hū	之 chih ¹ c'chi chi	過. kuo ⁴ . kwo ³ . kò.
教 Chiao ⁴ Káu ³ Kàu	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	嚴, yen ² , c'im, giām,	師 shih ¹ csz su	之 chih ¹ c'chi chi	惰. tuo ⁴ . to ³ . tò.

5. Only to rear and feed children and not give them education is the fathers' error. If teachers are not strict in their teaching, they are idle teachers.

過 kou⁴ error.

養 yang³ to rear, to bring up.

惰 tuo⁴ lazy.

嚴 yen² strict.

子 Tsü ³ C ¹ Tsz Chú	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	非 fei ¹ c ¹ fei hui	所 suo ³ C ¹ sho só	宜. i ² . c ¹ i. gâ.
幼 Yu ⁴ Yau ³ lù	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	老 lao ³ c ¹ lò ló	何 hê ² c ¹ ho hô	為? wei ² ? c ¹ wai? ûi?

6. It is wrong if children do not study. If they do not study during their younger days, what can they do when they are older?

玉 Yü ⁴ Yuk ₃ Giók	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	琢, chuo ² , téuk ₃ , tok,	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	成 ch'êng ² c ¹ sheng sêng	器. ch'i ⁴ . hei ³ . khì.
人 Jên ² c ¹ Yan Jîn	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	知 chih ¹ c ¹ chi ti	義. i ⁴ . i ² . gī.

7. Unpolished Gems cannot form ornaments. If a man is untaught, he can never know his duties to his neighbours.

琢 chuo² to polish, work up a gem.

宜 i² fit, proper, right.

為 Wei ² c ¹ Wai ûi	人 jên ² c ¹ yan jîn	子, tsü ³ , C ¹ tsz, chú,	方 fang ¹ c ¹ fong hong	少 shao ⁴ shiú ³ siâu	時, shih ² , c ¹ shi, sî,
親 ch'in ¹ c ¹ ts'an chhin	師 shih ¹ c ¹ sz sü	友, yu ³ , c ¹ yau, iú,	習 hsi ² tsáp ₃ síp	禮 li ³ c ¹ lai lé	儀. i ² . c ¹ i. gâ.

Chapter 2 Duty to Parents and Superiors

8. In their youth, children should be closely attached to tutors and friends in order to learn the rites and observances.

儀 ^{i²} a rite, ceremony.

禮儀 ^{li³-i²} rites and observances.

香	九	齡	能	溫	席
Hsiang ¹	chiu ³	ling ² ,	nêng ²	wên ¹	hsi ² .
cHéung	c'kau	c'eng,	c'ang	c'wan	tsik ₂ .
Hiong	kiú	lêng,	lêng	un	sék.
孝	於	親	所	當	執
Hsiao ⁴	yü ²	ch'in ¹ ,	suo ³	tang ¹	chih ² .
Háu ³	cü	c'ts'an,	c'sho	c'tong	chap ₃ .
Hàu	u	chhin,	só	tong	chip.

9. A child should know how to obey his parents. When Hsiang (Later Han dynasty) was nine years old he could warm the bed for his parents to sleep.

執 ^{chih²} to maintain, keep. 席 ^{hsi²} a mat. 齡 ^{ling²} one's age.

融	四	歲	能	讓	梨
Jung ²	ssü ⁴	sui ⁴ ,	nêng ²	jang ⁴	li ² .
cYung	sz ³	sui ³ ,	c'ang	yéung ²	c'lei.
Hiông	sú	sòe,	lêng	jiông	lê.
弟	於	長	宜	先	知
Ti ⁴	yü ²	chang ³ ,	i ²	hsien ¹	chih ¹ .
Tai ²	cü	c'chéung,	ci	c'sin	c'chi.
Tē	u	tióng,	g'î	sian	ti.

10. Children must respect their elders. When Jung (A.D. 153-208) was four years old, he could resign the bigger though cherished pear to his elder brother.

長 ^{chang³} to grow; elders.

融 ^{jung²} to blend.

[duty.

讓 ^{jang⁴} to give away, yield.

弟 ^{ti⁴} brotherly love; fraternal

首	孝	悌	次	見	聞
Shou ³	hsiao ⁴ ,	ti ⁴ ,	tz'ü ⁴	chien ⁴ ,	wên ² .
cShau	hau ³ ,	tai ³ ,	t'sz ³	kin ³ ,	c'man.
Siú	hàu,	tē,	chhù	kiàn,	bûn.
知	某	數	識	某	文
Chih ¹	mou ³	shu ⁴ ,	shih ⁴	mou ³	wên ² .
cChi	c'mau	sho ³ ,	shik ₃	c'mau	c'man.
Ti	bó	sò,	sek	bó	bûn.

11. First comes duty to parents and superiors. Study follows next. Thus, one will know the laws of numbers and understand the letter-text.

首 shou³ the first, head, chief. 次 tz'ü⁴ the second, a time.

一 ¹ Yat ₃ It	而 êrh ² ci jî	十, shih ² , shap ₂ , sip,	十 shih ² shap ₂ sip	而 êrh ² ci jî	百. pai ³ . pák ₀ . pek.
百 Pai ³ Pák ₀ Pek	而 êrh ² ci jî	千, ch'ien ¹ , cts'in, chhian,	千 ch'ien ¹ cts'in chhian	而 êrh ² ci jî	萬. wan ⁴ . mán ² . bān.

Chapter 3 General Knowledge

I. Numbers and Classifications

12. In numbers, we say from units to tens, tens to hundreds, hundreds to thousands and thousands to ten thousands.

三 San ¹ cSám Sam	才 ts'ai ² cts'oi châi	者: chê ³ : ché: chiá:	天, T'ien ¹ , T'in, Thian,	地, Ti ⁴ , Tei ² , Tē,	人. Jên ² . cYan. Jîn.
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13. The three mighty powers of nature are: Heaven, Earth and Man.

三 San ¹ cSám Sam	光 kuang ¹ ckwong kong	者: chê ³ : ché: chiá:	日, Jih ⁴ , Yat ₂ , Jit,	月, Yüeh ⁴ , ŭt ₂ , Goát,	星. Hsing ¹ . cSing. Seng.
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14. The three great celestial lights are: the Sun, the Moon and the Stars.

三 San ¹ cSám Sam	綱 kang ¹ ckong kong	者: chê ³ : ché: chiá:	君, chün ¹ , ckwan, kun,	臣 ch'ên ² cshan sîn	義; i ⁴ ; ci; gī;
父, fu ⁴ , fú ² , hū,	子 tzü ³ ctsz chú	親; ch'in ¹ ; cts'an; chhin;	夫, fu ¹ , cfú, hū,	婦 fu ⁴ cfú hū	順. shun ⁴ . shun ² . sūn.

15. The three binding principles are (1) Prince and minister must treat each other fairly. (2) Father and son must love each other. (3) Husband and wife must be agreeable to each other.

綱 kang¹ the large cord of a net, a bond, moral obligations.

順 shun⁴ to agree, obey, suit, harmony, obedient, gentle.

曰	春,	夏,	曰	秋,	冬;
Yüeh ⁴	ch'un ¹ ,	hsia ⁴ ,	yüeh ⁴	ch'iu,	tung;
Üt ₂	cch'un,	há ² ,	üt ₂	cts'au,	ctung;
Oát	chhun,	hā,	oát	chhiu,	tong;
此	四	時,	運	不	窮.
tz'ü ³	ssü ⁴	shih ² ,	yün ⁴	pu ⁴	ch'iong ² .
c'ts'z	sz ³	cshi,	wán ²	pat ₃	c'kung.
chhú	sù	s'ŋ,	ün	put	kióng.

16. The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and winter. They succeed one another without fail.

窮 ch'iong² to exhaust, poor.

運 yün⁴ to revolve, transport.

曰	南,	北,	曰	西,	東;
Yüeh ⁴	nan ² ,	pei ³ ,	yüeh ⁴	hsi ¹ ,	tung ¹ ;
Üt ₂	c'nám,	pak ₃ ,	üt ₂	csai,	ctung;
Oát	lám,	pok,	oát	se,	tong;
此	四	方,	應	乎	中.
tz'ü ³	ssü ⁴	fang ¹ ,	ying ⁴	hu ¹	chung ¹ .
c'ts'z	sz ³	c'fong,	ying ³	c'fú	c'chung.
chhú	sù	hong,	èng	hò	tiong.

17. North, south, east and west are called the four directions which branch off from any central point.

曰	水,	火,	木,	金,	土;
Yüeh ⁴	shui ³ ,	huo ³ ,	mu ⁴ ,	chin ¹ ,	t'u ³ ;
Üt ₂	c'shui,	c'fo,	muk ₂ ,	ckam,	c't'ò;
Oát	súi,	hó,	bók,	kim,	thó;
此	五	行,	本	乎	數.
tz'ü ³	wu ³	hsing ² ,	pên ³	hu ¹	shu ⁴ .
c'ts'z	c'ng	c'chang,	c'pún	c'fú	shò ³ .
chhú	ngó	hêng,	pún	hò	sò.

18. Water, fire, wood, metal and earth are called the five elements and from these all things are classified.

曰 Yüeh ⁴ ŭt ₂ Oāt	仁, jên ² , cyan, jîn,	義, i ⁴ , ci, gī,	禮, li ³ , lai, lé,	智, chih ⁴ , chi ³ , tì,	信; hsin ⁴ ; sun ³ ; sìn;
此 tz'ü ³ ts'z chhú	五 wu ³ ng ngó	常, ch'ang ² , shéung, sióng,	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	容 jung ² cyung iông	紊. wên ⁴ . lun ³ . bün.

19. Goodwill, justice, decorum, wisdom and truth are the five principal virtues. They should not be misunderstood or violated.

容 jung² to allow; to pardon.

紊 wên⁴ confused; disordered.

稻, Tao ⁴ , Tó ₂ , Tō,	梁, liang ² , léung, liông,	菽, shu ⁴ , shuk ₂ , siok,	麥, mai ⁴ , mak ₂ , bèk,	黍, shu ³ , shü, sú,	稷; chi ² ; tsik ₂ ; chek;
此 tz'ü ³ ts'z chhú	六 liu ⁴ luk ₂ liók	穀, ku ³ , kuk ₂ , kok,	人 jên ² cyan jân	所 suo ³ sho só	食. shih ² . shik ₂ . sit.

20. Paddy, millet, pulse, wheat, fine rice and paniced millet are the six important grains consumed by man.

稷 chi² paniced millet.

黍 shu³ fine rice.

穀 ku³ grain.

菽 shu⁴ pulse, bean sprouts.

梁 liang² millet.

稻 tao⁴ paddy, rice.

馬, Ma ³ , Má, Má,	牛, niu ² , ngau, giú,	羊, yang ² , yéung, iông,	雞, chi ¹ , kai, ke,	犬, ch'üan ³ , hün, khán,	豕; shih ³ ; ch'i; sí;
此 tz'ü ³ ts'z chhú	六 liu ⁴ luk ₂ liók	畜, ch'u ⁴ , ch'uk ₂ , thiok,	人 jên ² cyan jân	所 suo ³ sho só	飼. ssü ⁴ . tsz ² . sü.

21. Horses, oxen, sheep, fowls, dogs and pigs are the six animals reared and domesticated by man.

畜 ch'u⁴ domesticated animals. 飼 ssü⁴ to feed, rear.

曰 Yüeh ⁴ üt ₂ Oät	喜, hsi ³ , hei, hí,	怒, nu ⁴ , nò ² , lō,	曰 yüeh ⁴ üt ₂ oät	哀, ai ¹ , coi, ai,	懼, chü ⁴ , kü ² , khū,
愛, ai ⁴ , oi ² , ài,	惡, wu ⁴ , ú ² , ò.n	欲; yü ⁴ ; yuk ₂ ; iòk;	七 ch'i ¹ ts'at ₂ chhit	情 ch'ing ² c'ts'ing ch'eng	具. chü ⁴ . kü ² . kū.

22. Joy, anger, grief, fear, love, hatred and desire are the seven human passions experienced by all.

哀 ai¹ grief, sorrow.

懼 chü⁴ fear, afraid.

具 chü⁴ possess, tools.

怒 nu⁴ anger, angry.

惡 wu⁴ hatred, abominable.

欲 yü⁴ desire, to wish.

匏, P'ao ² P'áu, Páu,	土, t'u ³ , t'ò, thó,	革, kê ² , kák, kek,	木, mu ⁴ , muk ₂ , bók,	石, shih ² , shik ₂ , sék,	金, chin ¹ , ckam, kim,
與 yü ³ ü ú	絲, ssü ¹ , csz, si,	竹, chu ² ; chuk ₂ ; tiok;	乃 nai ³ c'nái nái	八 pa ¹ pát. pat	音. yin ¹ . cyam. im.

23. The eight distinctive musical sounds can be produced from the gourd, clay, leather, wood, stone, metal, strings and bamboo.

革 kê² leather, to degrade, discharge.

匏 p'ao² gourd.

高, Kao ¹ , Kò, Ko,	曾, tsêng ¹ , ctsang, cheng,	祖, tsu ³ , tsò, chó,	父 fu ⁴ fú ² hū	而 êrh ² ci j'it	身, shên ¹ , cshan, sin,
身 shên ¹ cshan sin	而 êrh ² ci j'it	子, tzü ³ , c'tsz, chú,	子 tzü ³ c'tsz chú	而 êrh ² ci j'it	孫, sun ¹ , c'sün, sun,
自 tzü ⁴ tsz ² chü	子 tzü ³ c'tsz, chú,	孫, sun ¹ , c'sün, sun,	至 chih ⁴ chi ² chì	曾, tsêng ¹ , ctsang, cheng,	玄; hsüan ² ; cün; hiân;

乃 nai ³ c'naí nái	九 chiu ³ c'kau kiú	族, tsu ² , tsuk ₂ , chók,	人 jên ² cyan jîn	之 chih ¹ c'chi chi	倫, lun ² . c'lun. lûn.
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24. Great-great grandfather, great-grandfather, grandfather, father, self and son, grandson, great-grandson, great-great grandson are the nine generations in the order of family relationship.

身 shên ¹	oneself, the body.	孫 sun ¹	grandchild.
曾孫 tsêng ¹ -sun ¹	great-grandchild.	曾祖 tsêng ¹ -tsu ³	great-grandfather, ancestor.
祖 tsu ³			[father.
玄孫 hsüan ² -sun ¹	great-great grandchild.	乃 nat ³	it is.
高祖 kao ¹ -tsu ³	great-great grandfather.	族 tsu ²	kindred.
倫 lun ²	the human relationships, order, in order.		

父, Fu ⁴ Fú ² , hū,	子 tzŭ ³ c'tsz chú	恩, ên ¹ , cyan, un,	夫, fu ¹ , c'fú, hu,	婦 fu ⁴ c'fú hū	從. ts'ung ² . ts'ung ² . chiông.
兄 Hsiung ¹ c'Hing Heng	則 tsê ² tsak ₂ chek	友, yu ³ , c'you, iú,	弟 ti ⁴ tai ² tē	則 tsê ² tsak ₂ chek	恭. kung ¹ . c'kung. kiong.
長, Chang ³ , c'Chéung, Tióng,	幼 yu ⁴ yau ² iù	序, hsü ⁴ , tsü ² , sū,	友 yu ³ c'you iú	與 yü ³ c'ü ú	朋. p'êng ² . c'p'ang. pêng.
君 Chün ¹ c'Kwan Kun	則 tsê ² tsak ₂ chek	敬, ching ⁴ , keng ³ , kèng,	臣 ch'ên ² c'shan sîn	則 tsê ² tsak ₂ chek	忠. chung ¹ . c'chung. tiong.
此 Tz'ü ³ c'Ts'z Chhú	十 shih ² shap ₂ síp	義, i ⁴ , i ² , gī,	人 jên ² cyan jîn	所 suo ³ c'sho só	同. t'ung ² . c't'ung. tóng.

25. The following are the ten moral duties which everyone must observe: Father and son must love each other kindly, husband and wife must treat each other agreeably, elder brother must be

complaisant, and younger brother respectful. Superiors and young sters must treat one another according to their ranks. Friends must deal with one another sincerely. The sovereign must esteem his courtiers and the courtiers must be loyal to his sovereign.

君 chün ¹	a sovereign, prince.	同 t'ung ²	bring to the same order
恩 ên ¹	kindness.		or rule, make the same
序 hsü ⁴	order, in order of rank.	友 yu ³	complaisant.
恭 kung ¹	respectful.	幼 yu ⁴	young, youngsters.

凡	訓	蒙,	須	講	究.
Fan ²	hsün ⁴	mêng ² ,	hsü ¹	chiang ³	chiu ⁴ .
εFán	fan ³	εmung,	εsü	εkong	kau ³ .
Hoân	hùn	bông,	su	káng	kiù.
詳	訓	話,	明	句,	讀.
Hsiang ²	hsün ⁴ ,	ku ³ ,	ming ²	chü ⁴ ,	tou ⁴ .
εTs'éung	fan ³ ,	εkú,	εmeng	kü ³ ,	tau ² .
Siông	hùn,	kó,	bêng	kù,	tō.

(2) Classical Books and Others

26. In teaching the young, one must explain to them the full meanings of words. One must also explain idiomatic expressions and teach them how to distinguish between the commas and full stops.

講 chiang ³	to speak, explain.	訓 hsün ⁴	tradition, instruction.
究 chiu ⁴	to investigate.	話 ku ³	idioms, sayings.
詳 hsiang ²	in detail, minutely.	蒙 mêng ²	the young.
訓 hsün ⁴	to instruct, teach.	讀 tou ⁴	commas, clauses.

為	學	者,	必	有	初.
Wei ²	hsüeh ²	ché ³ ,	pí ⁴	yu ³	ch'u ¹ .
εWai	hok ₂	εché,	pit ₃	εyau	εch'o.
ûi	hák	chiá,	pit	iú	chho.
小	學	終,	至	四	書.
Hsiao ³	hsüeh ²	chung ¹ ,	chih ⁴	Ssü ⁴	Shu ¹ .
εSiú	Hok ₂	εchung,	chi ³	Sz ³	εShü.
Siáu	Hák	chiong,	chì	Sù	Su.

27. Scholars of Chinese should first study the Learning of the Young bequeathed by Chu-tzü (the Learning of the Young is put into the hands of children and teaches them the art of sprinkling water and sweeping and good behaviour. It also pertains on the

following six accomplishments, viz:- Politeness, Music, Archery, Driving, Writing and Mathematics). After the Learning of the Young they can study the Four Books (viz:- Analects of Confucius, the Works of Mencius, the Doctrine of the Golden Medium and the Great Learning).

論	語	者	二	十	篇
Lun ⁴	Yü ³	chê ³ ,	êrh ⁴	shih ²	p'ien ¹ .
Lun ²	c'ü	c'ché,	i ²	shap ₂	c'p'in.
Lün	Gú	chiá,	jī	síp	phian.
羣	弟	子	記	善	言
Ch'ün ²	ti ⁴	tzü ³	chi ⁴	shan ⁴	yen ² .
c'K'wan	tai ²	c'tsz	kei ²	shin ²	c'in.
Kün	tē	chú	kì	siān	giān.

28. (1. The Analects of Confucius). In the Analects of Confucius, there are twenty chapters of the winged sayings of the Sage recorded by his disciples.

羣 ch'ün² a group. 篇 p'ien¹ a chapter. 弟子 ti⁴-tzü³ a disciple.

孟	子	者	七	篇	止
Mêng ¹	Tzü ²	chê ³ ,	ch'i ¹	p'ien ¹	chih ³ .
Máng ²	c'Tsz	c'ché,	ts'at ₂	c'p'in	c'chi.
Bêng	Chú	chiá,	chhit	phian	chí.
講	道	德	說	仁	義
Chiang ³	tao ⁴ ,	tê ² ,	shuo ¹	jên ² ,	i ⁴ .
c'Kong	tò ² ,	tak ₂ ,	shüt ₂ .	c'yan,	c'i.
Káng	tō,	tək,	soat	jîn,	gī.

29. (2. The Work of Mencius). In the Works of Mencius, there are only seven chapters, explaining humanity and righteousness and discussing virtuous conduct and good principles.

作	中	庸	乃	孔	伋
Tsuo ⁴	Chung ¹	Yung ¹	nai ³	K'ung ³	Chi ² .
Tsok ₂	c'Chung	c'Yung	c'nái	c'Hung	K'ap ₂ .
Chok	Tiong	lông	nái	Khóng	Khip.
中	不	偏	庸	不	易
Chung ¹	pu ⁴	p'ien ¹ .	Yung ¹	pu ⁴	i ⁴ .
c'Chung	pat ₂	c'p'in.	c'Yung	pat ₂	yik ₂ .
Tiong	put	phian.	lông	put	ék.

30. (3. Chung Yung or the Doctrine of the Golden Medium). Chung Yung was written by K'ung Chi (grandson of Confucius, B.C. 492-431). Chung means the unprejudiced principles and Yung means fixed principles.

易 i^4 change, alter.

偏 $p'ien^1$ prejudiced, partial.

作	大	學	乃	曾	子
Tsuo ⁴	Ta ⁴	Hsüeh ²	nai ³	Tsêng ¹	Tsü ³ .
Tsok.	Tái ²	Hok ₂	c'nai	cTsang	cTsz.
Chok	Tai	Hák	nai	Cheng	Chú.
自	修,	齊	至	平,	治.
Tzü ⁴	hsiu ¹ ,	ch'i ²	chih ⁴	p'ing ² ,	chih ⁴ .
Tsz ²	csau,	c'ts'ai	chi ²	c'p'ing,	chi ² .
Chú	siu,	chê	chì	pêng,	tí.

31. (4. The Great Learning). The Great Learning was written by Philosopher Tsêng (disciple of Confucius, B.C. 505-?). It teaches us how to improve our morals and regulate our family life. Our state may then be rightly governed and our country be made tranquil and happy.

齊家 $ch'i^2$ -chia¹ to regulate a family. 修身 $hsiu^1$ -shên¹ to improve one's moral nature.
 治國 $chih^4$ -kuo² to govern a country.
 平天下 $p'ing^2$ -t'ien¹-hsia⁴ to pacify the empire or country.

孝	經	通,	四	書	熟.
Hsiao ⁴	Ching ¹	t'ung ¹ ,	Ssü ⁴	Shu ¹	shu ² .
Háu ²	cKeng	c'tung,	Sz ²	cShü	shuk ₂
Hàu	Keng	thong,	Sü	Su	siók.
如	六	經,	始	可	讀.
Ju ²	Liu ⁴	Ching ¹ ,	shih ³	k'ê ³	tu ² .
cÜ	Luk ₂	cKeng,	c'ch'i	c'ho	tuk ₂ ,
Jû	Liók	Keng,	sí	khó	thók.

32. After having thoroughly learnt the Filial Code and the Four Books, students may then study the Six Classics.

如 ju^2 as, like. 始 $shih^3$ then, to begin.
 熟 shu^2 versed in, to be at home in any subject; ripe, cooked.
 通 $t'ung^1$ to go through, to understand thoroughly, the whole.

詩, Shih ¹ , cShi, Si,	書, Shu ¹ , cShü, Su,	易, I ⁴ , Yik ₂ , Ek,	禮, Li ³ , cLai, Lé,	春, Ch'un ¹ , cCh'un, Chhun	秋, Ch'iu ¹ ; cTs'au; Chhiu;
號 hao ⁴ hò ² hō	六 Liu ⁴ Luk ₂ Liök	經, Ching ¹ , cKeng, Keng,	當 tang ¹ , ctong tong	講 chiang ³ , c'kong káng	求. ch'iu ² . c'kau. kiü.

33. The Six Classics are:- The Book of Odes, the Records, the Book of Changes, the Book of Rites, the Rites of Chou, and the Spring and Autumn Annals. Every Chinese scholar should study them.

周禮 Chou ¹ Li ³	the Rites of Chou.	禮記 Li ³ Chi ⁴	the Book of
春秋 Ch'un ¹ Ch'iu ¹	the Spring and Autumn Annals.		[Rites.
易經 Ih ⁴ Ching ⁴	the Book of Changes.	當 tang ¹	ought.
詩經 Shih ¹ Ching ¹	the Book of Odes.	講 chiang ³	inquire into.
書經 Shu ¹ Ching ¹	the Records.	求 ch'iu ²	to seek, ask for.

有 Yu ³ cYau lú	連 Lien ² cLin Lián	山, Shan ¹ , cShán, San,	有 yu ³ c'au iú	歸 Kui ¹ cKwai Kui	藏, Ts'ang ² , cTs'ong, Chông,
有 yu ³ c'au iú	周 Chou ¹ cChau Chiu	易, I ⁴ , Yik ₂ , Ek,	三 san ¹ c'sám sam	易 I ⁴ Yik ₂ Ek	詳. hsiang ² . c'ts'éung. siông.

34. (I. The Book of Changes.) The Lien Shan that of Hsia dynasty, the Kui Ts'ang that of the Shang dynasty and the Chou Ih that of the Chou dynasty, are three theories of the Changes in nature.

歸 kui¹ to return, go back, revert. 藏 ts'ang² to keep, store up.

有 Yu ³ cYau lú	典, Tien ³ , cTin, Tián,	謨, Mo ² , cMò, Bô,	有 yu ³ c'au iú	訓, Hsun ⁴ , Fan ³ , Hùn,	誥, Kao ⁴ , Kò ³ , Khò,
有 yu ³ c'au iú	誓, Shih ⁴ , Shai ² , Sè,	命; Ming ⁴ ; Ming ² ; Bēng;	書 Shu ¹ cShü Su	之 chih ¹ cchi chi	奧. ao ⁴ . ò. ò.

35. (2. The Records). There are the Royal and Ministerial Canons, the Instructions, the Injunctions, the Solemn Vows, and the Commands which are the marvellous pieces of the Records.

奧 ao⁴ marvellous, mysterious. 謨 Mo² the Ministerial Canons.
 訓 Hsün⁴ the Instructions. 誓 Shih⁴ the Solemn Vows.
 誥 Kao⁴ the Injunctions. 典 Tien³ the Royal Canons.
 命 Ming⁴ the Commands. 書經 Shu¹-Ching¹ the Records.

我 Wo ³ cNgo Ngó.	周 Chou ¹ cChau Chiu	公 Kung ¹ cKung Kong	作 tsuo ⁴ tsok. chok	周 Chou ¹ cChau Chiu	禮. Li ³ . cLai. Lé.
著 Chu ⁴ Chü ³ Tù	六 Liu ⁴ Luk ₂ Liòk	官 Kuan ¹ cKún Koan	存 ts'un ² c'ts'ün chûn	治 chih ⁴ chi ² tī	體. t'í ³ . c't'ai. thé.

36. (3. The Rites of Chou). The Duke of Chou wrote the Rites of Chou. He appointed the Six Boards (to watch heaven, earth and the four seasons) in ruling the affairs of the government.

著 chu⁴ to fix, compose, write. 體 t'í³ principle, scope, body.
 公 kung¹ a duke. 存 ts'un² to maintain, to keep.

大, Ta ⁴ , Tái ² , Tài,	小 Hsiao ³ cSiú Siáu	戴 Tai ⁴ Tái ³ Tài	註 chu ⁴ . chü ³ chù	禮 Li ³ cLai Lé	記. Chi ⁴ . Kei ³ . Kì.
述 Shu ⁴ Shut ₂ Sút	聖 shêng ⁴ sheng ³ sèng	言, yen ² , c'in, giân,	禮, Li ³ , cLai, Lé,	樂, Yüeh ⁴ , Ngok ₂ , Gák,	備. pei ⁴ . pei ² . pī.

37. (4. The Book of Rites). Tai Senior (Han dynasty) and Tai Junior (nephew of the former) commented on the Book of Rites and retold the sayings of Sages. Here the rules of Rites and the theory of Music were fully dealt with.

註 chu⁴ to annotate. 述 shu⁴ to repeat, narrate.
 備 pei⁴ prepared, ready, complete. 聖 shêng⁴ a sage, a saint, holy.
 戴 tai⁴ to wear (ornaments, glasses, cap, flowers, etc.), a surname.

曰 Yüeh ⁴ Yéuk ₂ Oát	國 Kuo ² Kwok. Kok	風, Fêng ¹ , cFung, Hong,	曰 yüeh ⁴ yéuk ₂ oát	雅, Ya ³ , cNgá, Ngá,	頌; Sung ⁴ ; Tsung ² ; Siōng;
號 hao ⁴ hò ² hō	四 Ssü ⁴ Sz ² Sù	詩, Shih ¹ , cShi, Si,	當 tang ¹ ctong tong	諷, fêng ³ , fung ² , hong,	詠. yung ³ . wing ² . ēng.

38. (5. The Book of Odes). The four divisions of the Book of Odes—the Ballads, the Eulogies of the Emperor, the Eulogies of Feudal Princes and the Sacrificial Songs—should be read by every scholar.

四詩 Ssü⁴ Shih¹ the four divisions of the Book of Odes: (1) Kuo² Fêng¹ (the Ballads); (2) Hsiao³ Ya³ (the eulogies of the emperor); (3) Ta⁴ Ya³ (the eulogies of the feudal princes) and (4) Sung⁴ (the Sacrificial Songs).

詩 Shih ¹ cShi Si	既 chi ⁴ kei ² kì	亡, wang ² , cmong, bōng,	春 Ch'un ¹ cCh'un Chhun	秋 Ch'iu ¹ cTs'au Chhiu	作. tsuo ⁴ . tsok. chok.
寓 Yü ⁴ Ü ² Gū	褒, pao ¹ , cpò, po,	貶, pien ³ , cpiñ, pián,	別 pieh ² pit ₂ piat	善, shan ⁴ , shin ² , siān,	惡. o ⁴ . ok. ok.

39. (6. The Spring and Autumn Annals). The Spring and Autumn Annals was compiled by Confucius (He treated it as his immortal work and said of it "By the Spring and Autumn Annals, men will know me."). In it he recorded historical events, praised virtues and condemned vices. This book was written in an attempt to revive ancient customs, as the age of Odes was dying out owing to the Emperors' gradual loss of power to the Feudal Princes.

既 chi ⁴	finished, since.	別 pieh ²	separate, discriminate.
惡 o ⁴	bad, wicked, vice.	貶 pien ³	blame, censure.
褒 pao ¹	to praise.	寓 yü ⁴	to borrow, as a methpher.

三 San ¹ cSám Sam	傳 Chuan ⁴ Chün ² Toān	者: chê ³ : cché: chiá:	有 yu ³ c'au iú	公 Kung ¹ cKung Kong	羊, Yang ² , cYéung, lōng,
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有 yu ³ c'au iú	左 Tsuo ³ c'Tso Chó	氏, Shih ⁴ , Shi ² , Si,	有 yu ³ c'au iú	穀 Ku ³ Kuk, Kok	梁. Liang ² . c'Léung. Liông.
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40. The Critics Kung Yang, Tsuo Shih and Ku Liang wrote three different commentaries on Spring and Autumn Annals. These commentaries were called San Chuan.

梁 liang² a surname, a beam. 氏 shih⁴ family name, surname.

經 Ching ¹ c'Keng Keng	既 chi ⁴ kei ² kì	明, ming ² , c'meng, bêng,	方 fang ¹ c'fong hong	讀 tu ² tuk ₂ thók	子. tzü ³ . c'tsz. chú.
撮 Ts'uo ⁴ Ts'üt. Choat	其 ch'i ² c'k'ei k'í	要, yao ⁴ , iú ² , iàu,	記 chi ⁴ kei ² kì	其 ch'i ² c'k'ei k'í	事. shih ⁴ . c'sz. sú.

41. After mastering the Classics, study the books written by the great philosophers. As these books are plentiful, students should choose the important passages and commit them to memory.

方 fang¹ then. 撮 ts'uo⁴ to pick up, choose.
子 tzü³ an honorary epithet, a philosopher, the Master, Confucius.

五 Wu ³ c'Ng Ngó.	子 Tzü ³ c'Tsz Chú	者: chê ³ : c'ché: chiá:	有 yu ³ c'au iú	荀, Hsün ² , c'Sun, Sün,	揚, Yang ² , c'Yéung, lông,
文 Wên ² c'Man Bún	中 Chung ¹ c'Chung Tiong	子 Tzü ³ c'Tsz Chú	及 chi ² kap ₂ kíp	老 Lao ³ , c'Lò, Ló,	莊. Chuang ¹ . c'Chong. Chong.

42. The Five Philosophers were: Hsün-tzü, Yang-tzü, Wên-Chung-tzü, Lao-tzü and Chuang-tzü.

莊 chuang¹ a surname, a store, village, grave. 荀 hsün² a surname

經, Ching ¹ , c'Keng, Keng,	子, Tsü ³ , c'Tsz, Chú,	通, t'ung ¹ , c'tung, thong,	讀 tu ² tuk ₂ thók	諸 chu ¹ c'chü chu	史. shih ³ . c'sz. Sú.
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考	世	系	知	終	始
K'ao ³	shih ⁴	hsi ⁴ ,	chih ¹	chung ¹	shih.
c'Háu	shai ³	hai ³ ,	cchi	cchung	c'ch'i.
Khó	sè	hē,	tí	chiong	sí.

(c) Historical Events

43. Having studied the Classics and books written by some great philosophers, study the history of the successive dynasties. The careful tracing of each genealogy will show the rise and decline of each dynasty.

諸 chu ¹	all, every.	考 k'ao ³	to examine, study.
終 chung ¹	the end.	始 shih ³	the beginning.
系 hsi ⁴	connecting link, succession.	世 shih ⁴	a generation.

自	羲	農	至	黃	帝
Tzŭ ⁴	Hsi ¹ ,	Nung ²	chih ⁴	Huang ²	Ti ⁴ ,
Tsz ²	cHei,	cNung	chi ³	cWong	Tai ³ ,
Chū	Hi,	Lông	chì	Hông	Tè,
號	三	皇	居	上	世
hao ⁴	San ¹	Huang ² ,	chü ¹	shang ⁴	shih ⁴ .
hò ²	cSám	cWong,	ckü	shéung ²	shai ³ .
hō	Sam	Hông,	ku	siông	sè.

44. Emperor Fu-hsi (B.C. 2852-2737), Emperor Shên-nung (B.C. 2737-2627) and Emperor Huang-ti (B.C. 2627-2356) were the Three Emperors of High Antiquity.

居 chü ¹	to live, reside.	皇 huang ²	an emperor.
號 hao ⁴	to name, to style, to call.	羲 hsi ¹	a name, a surname.
農 nung ²	agriculture, farming, a farmer.	帝 ti ⁴	an emperor.

唐	有	虞	號	二	帝
T'ang ² ,	Yu ³	Yü ² ,	hao ⁴	Êrh ⁴	Ti ⁴ ,
cT'ong,	cYau	cÜ,	hò ²	l ²	Tai ³ ,
Tông,	lú	Gû,	hō	Ji	Tè,
相	揖	遜	稱	盛	世
hsiang ¹	i ¹	sun ⁴ ,	ch'êng	shêng ⁴	shih ⁴ .
cseung	yap ³	sun ³ ,	cch'êng	csheng	shai ³ .
siong	ip	sùn,	chheng	sêng	sè.

45. Emperor Yao (T'ao T'ang, B.C. 2356-2255) and Emperor Shun (Yu Yü, B.C. 2255-2205) were two celebrated Emperors whose reigns were known in history as the Golden Age. Both of them abdicated their thrones to worthier men.

稱 ch'êng¹ to call, style, praise. 揖 i¹ to salute, to make a bow.
 盛 shêng⁴ great, grand, prosperous, flourishing, abundant, rich.
 遜 sun⁴ to abdicate, yield; humble, modest.
 唐 T'ang² the T'ao T'ang [陶唐] reign, the emperor of this reign was Emperor Yao.
 有虞 Yu³ Yü³ the Yu Yü reign, the emperor of this reign was Emperor Shun.

夏 Hsia ⁴ cHá Hā	有 yu ³ c'au iú	禹, Yü ³ , cÜ, Ü,	商 Shang ¹ cShéung Siong	有 yu ³ c'au iú	湯, T'ang ¹ , cT'ong, Thong,
周 Chou ¹ cChau Chiu	文, Wên ² , cMan, Bün,	武, Wu ³ , cMó, Bú,	稱 ch'êng ¹ cch'eng chheng	三 San ¹ cSám Sam	王. Wang ² . cWong. Öng.

46. King Yü of the Hsia dynasty (B.C. 2205-1766), King T'ang of the Shang dynasty (.B.C. 1766-1122), King Wên (B.C. 1231-1135) and King Wu (B.C. 1165-1116) of the Chou dynasty (B.C. 1122-255) were the Founders of Three Great Dynasties.

夏 Hsia ⁴ Há ² Hā	傳 ch'uan ² cch'ün toân	子, tzü ³ , c'tsz, chú,	家 chia ¹ cka ka	天 t'ien ¹ ct'in thian	下. hsia ⁴ . há ² . hā.
四 Ssü ⁴ Sz ³ Sü	百 pai ³ pák. pek	載, tsai ³ , c'tsoi, chái ⁿ ,	遷 ch'ien ¹ cts'in chhian	夏 Hsia ⁴ Há ² Hā	社. shê ⁴ . cshé. siā.

47. In the Hsia dynasty, thrones became hereditary and remained so for four centuries before the Hsia dynasty was changed.

家天下 chia¹ t'ien¹-hsia⁴ hereditary monarchy.

遷 ch'ien¹ to change, remove. 天下 t'ien¹-hsia⁴ the empire.

傳 ch'uan² to hand down, inherit. 載 tsai³ a year.

社 shê⁴ the empire, country; an altar for the spirits of the land.

湯 T'ang ¹ cT'ong Thong	伐 fa ¹ fat ₂ hoát	夏, Hsia ⁴ , Há ² , Hā,	國 Kuo ² Kwok. Kok	號 hao ⁴ hò ² hō	商. Shang ¹ . cShéung. Siong.
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六	百	載,	至	紂	亡.
Liu ⁴	pai ³	tsai ³ ,	chih ⁴	Chou ⁴	wang ² .
Luk ₂	pák.	c'tsoi,	chi ³	Chau ²	c'mong.
Liók	pek	chái ⁿ ,	chì	Tiū	bông.

48. The last Emperor of the Hsia dynasty was conquered by T'ang who founded the Shang dynasty. This dynasty lasted for more than six centuries and was ended with Emperor Chou (the most infamous ruler of Chinese history).

周	武	王	始	誅	紂.
Chou ¹	Wu ³	Wang ²	shih ³	chu ¹	Chou ⁴ .
cChau	cMò	cWong	c'ch'i	cchü	Chau ² .
Chiu	Bú	Ōng	sí	tu	Tiū.
八	百	載,	最	長	久.
Pa ¹	pai ³	tsai ³ ,	tsui ⁴	ch'ang ²	chiu ³ .
Pát.	pák.	c'tsoi,	tsui ³	c'ch'éung	c'kau.
Pat	pek	chái ⁿ ,	chòe	tiông	kiú.
周	轍	東,	王	綱	墜.
Chou ¹	ch'é ⁴	tung ¹ ,	wang ²	kang ¹	chui ⁴ .
cChau	ch'it.	c'tung,	c'wong	c'kong	chui ² .
Chiu	tiát	tong,	ông	kong	tui.
逞	干	戈,	尚	游	說.
Ch'eng ³	kan ¹	kê ¹ ,	shang ⁴	yu ²	shui ⁴ .
cCh'eng	c'kon	c'kwo,	shéung ²	c'gau	shui ³ .
Théng	kan	ko,	siông	iú	sòe.
始	春	秋,	終	戰	國.
Shih ³	Ch'un ¹	Ch'iu ¹ ,	chung ¹	Chan ⁴	Kuo ² .
cCh'i	cCh'un	c'Ts'au,	c'chung	Chin ³	Kwok.
Sí	Chhun	Chhiu,	chiong	Chiàn	Kok.
五	霸	強,	七	雄	出.
Wu ³	Pa ⁴	ch'iang ² ,	Ch'i ¹	Hsiung ²	ch'u ¹ .
c'Ng	Pá ³	c'k'éung,	Ts'at ₂	c'Hung	ch'ut ₂ .
Ngó.	Pà	kiông,	Chhit	Hiông	chhut.

49. Emperor Chou was a tyrant and he was killed by Wu who became Emperor and founded the Chou dynasty. This was the longest dynasty lasting for more than eight hundred years. It was during this dynasty that the Imperial Capital was transferred to the East of the Empire (B.C. 770) and in doing so, the Imperial laws

lost their influence. The feudal princes were fighting among themselves and sent their diplomats round to persuade one another to make terms. This state of affairs started from the reign of Ch'ün Ch'iu (B.C. 772-481) and lasted to the Warring States Period (B.C. 403-247). This was also the period of the Five Domineering Rulers (Huan-kung of Ch'i [齊桓公], Wên-kung of Chin [晉文公], Mu-kung of Ch'in [秦穆公], Hsiang-kung of Sung [宋襄公] and Chuang-wang of Ch'u [楚莊王]) and the development of the Seven Martial States (Ch'in [秦], Ch'u [楚], Yen [燕], Ch'i [齊], Han [韓], Chao [趙] and Wei [魏]).

戰 chan ⁴	war, to fight.	久 chiu ³	long, a long time.
長 ch'ang ²	long.	干 kan ¹	a shield.
轍 ch'é ⁴	a track, rut of a wheel.	墜 chui ⁴	to fall down, fallen.
強 ch'iang ²	strong, powerful.	雄 hsiung ²	martial, male, heroic.
逞 ch'êng ³	to carry to the extreme limit.	霸 pa ⁴	tyrannize, domineer.
誅 chu ¹	to kill, to exterminate utterly.	尚 shang ⁴	approve, persuade,
干戈 kan ¹ -kê ¹	shields and spears, war.	說 shui ⁴	persuade. [prefer.
綱 kang ¹	the large rope which binds the meshes of a net, laws.		

嬴	秦	氏	始	兼	併
Ying ²	Ch'in ²	Shih ⁴	shih ³	chien ¹	ping ⁴ .
cYing	cTs'un	Shi ²	cch'i	kim	peng ³ .
Êng	Chîn	Sì	sí	kiam	pèng.
傳	二	世	楚	漢	爭
Ch'uan ²	Êrh ⁴	Shih ⁴ ,	Ch'u ³ ,	Han ⁴ ,	chêng ¹ .
cCh'un	l ²	Shai ³ ,	cCh'o,	Hon ³ ,	ccháng.
Toân	Jī	Sè,	Chhó,	Hàn,	cheng.

50. The State of Ch'in was the strongest of these Seven Martial States. Her Emperor, Ch'in Shih Huang (B.C. 246-210) annexed the other six states and united them into an Empire and became known as the First Universal Empire. He was succeeded by his son and the dynasty came to an end when there began a war between Ch'u and Han.

兼 chien ¹	absorb, unite, attend to several duties at once.	楚 ch'u ³	a surname; clear.
嬴 ying ²	clan name of Ch'in Shih Huang (B.C. 221).		
併 ping ⁴	to absorb, annex.		

高	祖	興	漢	業	建
Kao ¹	Tsu ³	hsing ¹ ,	Han ⁴	yeh ⁴	chien ⁴ .
cKò	cTsò	ching,	Hon ³	ip ³	kin ³ .
Ko	Chó.	heng,	Hàn	giáp	kiàn.

至	孝	平,	王	莽	篡.
Chih ⁴	Hsiao ⁴	p'ing ²	Wang ²	Mang ³	ts'uan ⁴ .
Chi ³	Háu ³	P'eng ³ ,	cWong	cMong	shan ³ .
Chì	Hàu	Pêng,	Oâng	Bóng	chhoàn.

51. After conquering Ruler Ch'ü, Han became Emperor and was known as Emperor Han Kao-tsu (B.C. 206-195) and ruled over the Empire of Ch'in. He was the founder of the Han Empire and Dynasty (B.C. 206-5) His dynasty ended with the reign of Emperor Hsiao-p'ing whose throne was usurped by Wang Mang.

莽 mang³ rude, rustic, undergrowth. 業 yeh⁴ property, empire.
篡 ts'uan⁴ usurp, to rebel against. 興 hsing¹ to arise, flourish.

光	武	興,	為	東	漢,
Kuang ¹	Wu ³	hsing ¹ ,	wei ²	Tung ¹	Han ⁴ ,
cKwong	cMò	ching,	cwai	cTung	Hon ³ ,
Kong	Bú	heng,	úi	Tong	Hàn,
四	百	年,	終	於	獻.
ssü ⁴	pai ³	nien ² ,	chung ¹	yü ²	Hsien ⁴ .
sz ³	pák.	cnin,	cchung	cü	Hin ³ .
sü	pek	lián,	chiong	u	Hiàn.

52. Emperor Kuang Wu killed Wang Mang and ruled over the Han Empire. His reign was the beginning of the Tung Han or Later Han dynasty (A.D. 25-221). This dynasty lasted for more than 400 years and ended with the reign of Emperor Hsien (A.D. 25-221).

獻 hsien⁴ to offer to, to offer up. 於 yü² to, at, in.

蜀,	魏,	吳,	爭	漢	鼎.
Shu ³ ,	Wei ⁴ ,	Wu ² ,	chêng ¹	Han ⁴	Ting ³ ,
Shuk ² ,	Ngai ² ,	cNg,	cchang	Hon ³	cTeng,
Siók,	Güi,	Gô,	cheng	Hàn	Téng,
號	三	國.	迄	兩	晉.
hao ⁴	San ¹	Kuo ² .	Ch'i ⁴	Liang ³	Chin ⁴ .
hò ³	cSám	Kwok.	Ngat ²	cLéung	Tsun ³ .
hō	Sam	Kok.	Gut	Lióng	Ch'n.

53. The dynasties of Western Chin (A.D. 256-316) and Eastern Chin (A.D. 317-419) came after the Battle of the Three Kingdoms (A.D. 220-265) which was fought between the States of Shu, Wei and Wu for the Han Empire.

迄 ch'ì⁴ to reach or extend to, until. 爭 chêng¹ to fight, quarrel,
鼎 ting³ a two-eared tripod, emblem of authority. [warangle.]

宋, Sung ⁴ , Sung ³ , Sòng,	齊 Ch'ì ² Ts'ai Chê,	繼, chì ⁴ , kai ³ , kè,	梁, Liang ² , Léung, Liông,	陳 Ch'ên ² Ch'an Tîn	承. ch'êng ² . sheng. sêng
爲 Wei ² Wai Üi	南 Nan ² Nám Lâm	朝, Ch'ao ² , Ch'íu, Tiâu,	都 tu ¹ tò to	金 Chin ¹ Kam Kim	陵. Ling ² . Leng. Lêng.

54. After these two dynasties came the following dynasties:
Liu Sung (A.D. 420-478), Ch'ì (A.D. 479-501), Liang (A.D. 502-556)
and Ch'ên (A.D. 537-385). These were known as the Southern
dynasty and their capital was at Nanking.

承 ch'êng² to receive, continue. 繼 chì⁴ to continue; succession.
金陵 chin¹-ling² ancient name of Nanking. 朝 ch'ao² a dynasty.
陵 ling² a high mound, a tomb. 都 tu¹ to found a capital.

北 Pei ³ Pak, Pok	元 Yüan ² Ün Goân	魏 Wei ⁴ Ngai ² Güi	分 fên ¹ fan hun	東, Tung ¹ , Tung, Tong,	西. Hsi ¹ . Sai. Se.
宇 Yü ³ Ü ü	文 Wên ² Man Bün	周 Chou ¹ Chau Chiu	與 yü ³ ü ü	高 Kao ¹ Kò Ko	齊. Ch'ì ² . Ts'ai. Chê.

55. Yüan Wei, the Northern dynasty (A.D. 386-533) was split
into the Eastern Wei (A.D. 534) and the Western Wei (A.D. 535).
After these came the Northern Chou dynasty founded by Yü-wên
and the Northern Ch'ì dynasty founded by Kao Yang.

北周 Pei³ Chou¹ the Northern Chou dynasty founded by Yü-wên.
北齊 Pei³ Ch'ì² the Northern Ch'ì dynasty founded by Kao Yang.

迨 Tai ⁴ Toi ² Tài	至 chih ⁴ chì ³ chì	隋, Sui ² , Ts'ui, Süi,	一 i ¹ yat, it	土 t'u ³ t'ò thó	宇. yü ³ . ü. ü.
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不	再	傳,	失	統	緒.
Pu ⁴	tsai ⁴	ch'uan ² ,	shih ¹	t'ung ³	hsü ⁴ .
Pat ₃	tsoi ³	cch'ün,	shat ₃	c't'ung	c'sü.
Put	chài	t'ân,	sit	thóng	sü.

56. The Empire remained united until the Sui dynasty (A.D. 589-617). But this dynasty did not last more than two generations and the Empire was soon in confusion.

緒 hsü ⁴	property, inheritance.	統 t'ung ³	a clue, altogether.
失 shih ¹	to lose, to miss, to fail.	緒 t'ung ³ -hsü ⁴	a clue to the whole.
迨 tai ⁴	until, up to.	宇 yü ³	the four borders of a state.

唐	高	祖	起	義	師,
T'ang ²	Kao ¹	Tsu ³	ch'i ³	i ³	shih ¹ ,
cTong	cKò	cTsò	chei	i ²	c'sz,
Tông	Ko	Chó.	khí	gī	su,
除	隋	亂,	創	國	基.
ch'u ²	Sui ²	luan ⁴ ,	ch'uang ⁴	kuo ²	chi ¹ .
cch'ü	cTs'ui	lün ² ,	chong ³	kwok.	c'kei.
tü	Süi	loän,	chhóng	kok	ki.
二	十	傳,	三	百	載.
Erh ⁴	shih ²	ch'uan ² ,	san ¹	pai ³	tsai ³ .
i ²	shap ₂	cch'ün,	c'sám	pák,	c'tsoi.
Ji	sip	toän,	sam	pek	chái ⁿ .
梁	滅	之,	國	乃	改.
Liang ²	mieh ⁴	chih ¹ ,	kuo ²	nai ³	kai ³ .
cLéung	mit ₂	cchi,	kwok.	c'nái	c'koi.
Liông	biät	chi,	kok	nái	kái.

57. T'ang Kao-tsu with the aid of volunteer troops restored order in the country after the chaos prevalent under the Sui rule. He then became Emperor and was the founder of the T'ang dynasty (A.D. 618-906). This dynasty lasted three centuries and saw the reigns of twenty princes. The last ruling prince was overthrown by a member of the House of Liang, who then became Emperor and founded the Liang dynasty.

基 chi ¹	a foundation.	改 kai ³	to change, alter, reform.
除 ch'u ²	to remove, annul.	亂 luan ⁴	to confuse, to disorder.
創 ch'uang ⁴	to found.	滅 mieh ⁴	to exterminate, destroy.
義師 i ⁴ -shih ¹	volunteer troops.	師 shih ¹	an army, troops.

(d) Distinguished Personages

62. Sages of ancient times loved learning very much. In his quest for knowledge, Confucius did not hesitate to learn from Hsiang T'uo, a little seven-year old boy.

勤 ch'in² diligent. 尚 shang⁴ still; yet.
 仲 chung⁴ the second in order of birth. 項 hsiang⁴ neck; a surname.
 仲尼 Chung⁴-ni² the infantile name of Confucius.
 賢 hsien² virtuous, wise. 聖 shêng⁴ sacred, holy.
 尼 ni² a nun, name of a hill in Shangtung.
 囊 t'uo² a small bag open at both ends; a satchel to carry clothes or food in. 聖賢 shêng⁴-hsien² sages, sages and worthies.

趙	中	令	讀	魯	論
Chao ⁴	Chung ¹	Ling ⁴	tu ²	Lu ³	Lun ⁴ .
Chiú ²	cChung	Leng ²	tuk ₂	cLò	Lun ² .
Tiō	Tiong	Lēng	thók	Ló.	Lūn.
彼	既	仕	學	且	勤
Pi ³	chi ⁴	shih ⁴ ,	hsüeh ²	ch'ieh ³	ch'in ² .
cPei	kei ²	sz ² ,	hok ₂	c'hé	c'án
Pí	kì	sū,	hák	chhián ⁿ	khîn.

63. In spite of his heavy duties, Mr. Chao, a Cabinet Minister of the Sung dynasty loved to study the Confucian Analects whenever time permitted him to do so.

中令 chung¹-ling⁴ the cabinet minister. 既 chi⁴ since, already.
 魯 lu³ stupid, rude, Shantung, the native state of Confucius.
 魯論 Lu³ Lun⁴ the Confucian Analects 令 ling⁴ an order, commands.
 仕 shih⁴ an official, official career; be in office.

披	蒲	編	削	竹	簡
P'i ¹	p'u ²	pien ¹ ,	hsiao ¹	chu ²	chien ³ .
cP'i	cP'ò	cP'in,	séuk.	chuk ₂	c'án.
Phi	pô.	phian,	siat	tiok	kán.
彼	無	書	且	知	勉
Pi ³	wu ²	shu ¹	ch'ieh ³	chih ¹	mien ³ .
cPei	c'mò	cshü,	c'hé	cchi	c'min.
Pí	bû	su,	chhián ⁿ	tí	bián.

64. Having no books to write in, Lu Wên-shu (路溫舒, Han dynasty) weaved rushes into mats and used them as such, Kung Sun-hung (公孫弘, Han dynasty) also lacked books, so he did his copies

on bamboo slips. There was no difficulty however great, which they did overcome in their love for learning.

簡 *chien*³ a slip, a bamboo slip. 披 *p'i*¹ open, unfold.

削 *hsiao*¹ cut off. 編 *pien*¹ to braid.

勉 *mien*³ force, urge, stimulate. 蒲 *p'u*² rushes suitable for matting.

頭	懸	梁	錐	刺	股
T'ou ²	hsüan ²	liang ² ,	chui ¹	tz'ü ⁴	ku ³ .
cT'au	cün	cléung,	cchui	ts'z ³	c'kú.
Thô.	hiän	liông,	chui	chhì	kó.
彼	不	教	自	勤	苦
pi ³	pu ⁴	chiao ⁴ ,	tzü ⁴	ch'in ²	k'u ³ .
cPei	pat ₃	kau ³ ,	tsz ²	c'kan	c'fú.
Pí	put	kàu,	chü	khîn	khó.

65. Then there were the two scholars who, being afraid of falling asleep over their studies, tortured themselves in order to keep awake. One of them Sun Ching (孫敬, Chin dynasty) tied his hair to a beam and the other Su Ch'in (蘇秦, Chou dynasty) kept pricking himself with an awl. They were conscientious in their studies in spite of the fact that they had no teachers.

錐 <i>chui</i> ¹	an awl.	刺 <i>tz'ü</i> ⁴	stab, prick.
懸 <i>hsüan</i> ²	tie up, suspend.	股 <i>ku</i> ³	the thigh.

如	囊	螢	如	映	雪
Ju ²	nan ²	ying ² ,	ju ²	ying ⁴	hsüeh ³ ;
cü	c'ong	cying,	cü	c'ying	süt ₀ ;
jû	lông	êng,	jû	iông	soat;
家	雖	貧	學	不	輟
Chia ¹	sui ¹	p'in ² ,	hsüeh ²	pu ⁴	ch'uo ⁴ .
cKá	csui	c'p'an,	hok ₃	pat ₃	chüt ₃
Ka	sui	pîn,	hák	put	toat.

66. There are many instances of scholars, who persevered in their studies in spite of their poverty. One of them (Chü Yin 車胤, Chin dynasty) gathered a number of fireflies and put them into a sack and studied by their light. The other, Sun K'ang (孫康), studied by the light reflected by snow.

輟 <i>ch'uo</i> ⁴	to stop, suspend.	貧 <i>p'in</i> ²	poor, indigent.
雪 <i>hsüeh</i> ³	snow.	螢 <i>ying</i> ²	fireflies.
囊 <i>nan</i> ²	a sack.	映 <i>ying</i> ⁴	shine, reflect.

如 Ju ² cũ Jû	負 fu ⁴ fũ ² hũ	薪, hsin ¹ , csan, sin,	如 ju ² cũ jũ	掛 kua ⁴ kwá ² kòa	角; chiao ² ; kok; kak;
身 shên ¹ cshan sin	雖 sui ¹ csui sui	勞, lao ² , c̀lò, lô,	猶 yu ² cyau iũ	苦 k' u ³ c'fú khó·	卓. chuo ¹ . ch' éuk . tok.

67. Then there was Chu Mai-ch'ên (朱買臣, Han dynasty) who studied as he carried firewood and Li Mi (李密, Sui dynasty) who hung his book on his cow's horn as he pastured the cattle. Although they had a hard time, they persevered in their studies.

卓 chuo ¹	excel.	掛 kua ⁴	to hang up.
負 fu ⁴	to carry on the back.	勞 lao ²	to toil for, to labour.
薪 hsin ¹	firewood.	猶 yu ²	still, still more.

蘇 Su ¹ cSú So·	老 Lao ³ c̀Lò Ló·	泉, Ch'üan ² , cTs'ün, Choân,	二 êrh ⁴ i ² jī	十 shih ² shap ₂ síp	七, ch' i ¹ , ts'at ₂ , chhit,
始 shih ³ c'ch' i sí	發 fa ¹ fát. hoat	憤, fên ⁴ , c'fan, hún,	讀 tu ² tuk ₂ thók	書 shu ¹ cshü su	籍. chi ² . tsik ₂ . chèk.
彼 Pi ³ c'Pei Pí	雖 sui ¹ csui kì	老, lao ³ , c̀lò, ló,	猶 yu ² cyau iũ	悔 hui ³ fúi ² hóe	遲. ch' ih ² . c'ch' i. tî.
爾 Erh ³ c'í Ní	小 hsiao ³ c' siú siáu	生, shêng ¹ , cshang, seng	宜 i ² c'í gî	早 tsao ³ c' tsò chó	思. ssü ¹ . csz. su.

68. When one is young, one should be more serious about one's studies as it might be too late to learn. Mr. Su Lao-ch'üan (Sung dynasty) realised this when he started learning at the age of twenty-seven, and deeply regretted that he did not learn in his younger days.

籍 <i>chi</i> ²	a book, a list.	發憤 <i>fa</i> ¹ - <i>fên</i> ⁴	to work with ardor.
遲 <i>ch'ih</i> ²	late, to delay.	憤 <i>fên</i> ⁴	zeal, zealous, anger.
泉 <i>ch'üan</i> ²	a spring, fountain.	悔 <i>hui</i> ³	to regret, to repent.
爾 <i>êrh</i> ³	you.	書籍 <i>shu</i> ¹ - <i>chi</i> ²	books.
發 <i>fa</i> ¹	to start, go to work on	蘇 <i>su</i> ¹	to revive; a surname.

若 <i>Juo</i> ⁴	梁 <i>Liang</i> ²	灝 <i>Hao</i> ⁴ ,	八 <i>pa</i> ¹	十 <i>shih</i> ²	二 <i>êrh</i> ⁴ .
Yéuk ₂	ç Léung	Hò ² ,	pát.	shap ₂	i ² .
Jiòk	Liông	Hô,	pat	sip	jī.
對 <i>Tui</i> ⁴	大 <i>ta</i> ⁴	廷 <i>t'ing</i> ² ,	魁 <i>k'ui</i> ¹	多 <i>tuó</i> ¹	士 <i>shih</i> ⁴ .
Tui ²	tái ²	ç t'eng,	ç fúi	ç to	sz ² .
Tùi	tāi	t'eng,	khoe	to	sū.
彼 <i>Pi</i> ³	既 <i>chi</i> ⁴	成 <i>ch'êng</i> ² ,	衆 <i>chung</i> ⁴	稱 <i>ch'êng</i> ¹	異 <i>i</i> ⁴ .
ç Pei	kei ²	ç sheng,	chung ²	ç ch'eng	i ² .
Pí	kì	s'eng,	chiòng	chheng	ī ⁿ .
爾 <i>Erh</i> ³	小 <i>hsiao</i> ³	生 <i>shêng</i> ¹ ,	宜 <i>i</i> ²	立 <i>li</i> ⁴	志 <i>chih</i> ⁴ .
ç l	ç siú	ç shang,	ç i	lap ₂	chi ² .
Ní	siáu	seng,	gā	lip	chì.

69. Then there was Liang Hao (Sung dynasty) who passed the oral examinations in the Imperial Court of which the Emperor himself was examiner. He graduated first among the Hanlin graduates and every one was astonished at his wonderful achievements. One should always try to be ambitious and realize one's ambitions.

志 <i>chih</i> ⁴	aim, purpose, ambition.	異 <i>i</i> ⁴	wonderful, rare, strange.
衆 <i>chung</i> ⁴	many, all.	魁 <i>k'ui</i> ¹	the chief, the head.
灝 <i>hao</i> ⁴	vast expanse of water, magnificent	廷 <i>t'ing</i> ²	the court, the open court in a palace.

瑩 <i>Ying</i> ²	八 <i>pa</i> ¹	歲 <i>sui</i> ⁴	能 <i>nêng</i> ²	詠 <i>yung</i> ³	詩 <i>shih</i> ¹ .
ç Wing	pát.	sui ²	ç nang	wing ²	ç shi.
Eâng	pat	sòe	lêng	ēng	si.
泌 <i>Pi</i> ⁴	七 <i>ch'i</i> ¹	歲 <i>sui</i> ⁴	能 <i>nêng</i> ²	賦 <i>fu</i> ⁴	棋 <i>ch'i</i> ² .
Pei ²	ts'at ₂	sui ²	ç nang	fú ²	ç k'ei.
Pì	chhit	sòe	lêng	hù	kī.

彼 Pi ³ cPei Pí	穎 ying ³ wing ² éng	悟, wu ⁴ , ng ² , gō,	人 jên ² cyan jîn	稱 ch'êng ¹ cch'eng chheng	奇 ch'i ² . k'ei. kî.
爾 Êrh ³ c Ní	幼 yu ⁴ yau ³ iù	學, hsüeh ² , hok ² , hak,	當 tang ¹ ctong tong	効 hsiao ⁴ háu ² hâu	之. chih ¹ . cchi. chi.

70. Ying (Northern Ch'i dynasty) could read the Odes at the age of eight and Pi (T'ang dynasty) could write anomalous verses at the age of seven. They were versatile and admired by every one. So, you young people, should emulate them.

棋 ch'i ²	chess, draughts.	悟 wu ⁴	intelligent, versatile.
賦 fu ⁴	anomalous verse.	瑩 ying ²	the pure lustre of a gem
効 hsiao ⁴	follow, emulate.	穎 ying ³	versatile.
泌 pi ⁴	bubbling up.	詠 yung ³	chant, sing, read.

蔡 Ts'ai ⁴ Ts'oi ³ Chhài	文 Wên ² cMan Bûn	姬 Chi ¹ cKei Ki	能 nêng ² c'ang lêng	辨 pien ⁴ pin ² piân	琴. ch'in ² . c'âm. khîm.
謝 Hsieh ⁴ Tsé ² Siâ	道 Tao ⁴ Tò ² Tô	韞 Yün ⁴ Wan ³ Ûn	能 nêng ² c'ang lêng	咏 yung ³ wing ² êng	吟. yin ² . c'iam. gîm.
彼 Pi ³ cPei Pí	女 nü ³ c'nü lú	子, tzü ³ , c'tsz, chú,	且 ch'ieh ³ c'ch'é chhián	聰 ts'ung ¹ c'ts'ung chhong	敏. min ³ . c'man. bín.
爾 Êrh ³ c Ní	男 nan ² c'nám lâm	子, tzü ³ , c'tsz, chú,	當 tang ¹ ctong tong	自 tzü ⁴ tsz ² chū	警. ching ³ . c'keng. kêng.

71. There were two brilliant little girls whose examples one could do well to follow. One, Ts'ai Wên Chi (Han dynasty) could distinguish the strings of the lute and the other Hsieh Tao-wên, could compose poetry.

琴 ch'in² the lute, harp. 辨 pien⁴ distinguish, discriminate.
 警 ching³ to warn, be warned. 蔡 ts'ai⁴ a surname.
 敏 min³ quick, active, alert. 吟 yin² hum, sing, compose.
 韞 yün⁴ reddish yellow, a bow-case. 聰敏 ts'ung¹ min³ smart.
 姬 chi¹ surname of the royal house of Chou; a lady of distinction.

唐 T'ang ² cT'ong Tông	劉 Liu ² cLau Liû	晏, Yen ⁴ , Án ³ , An,	方 fang ¹ cfong hong	七 ch'i ¹ ts'at ³ chhit	歲, sui ⁴ , sui ³ , sòe,
舉 Chü ³ ckü kú	神 Shên ² cShan Sîn	童, T'ung ² , cT'ung, Tông,	作 Tsuo ⁴ Tsok. Chok	正 Chêng ⁴ Cheng ³ Chèng	字. Tzü ⁴ . Tsz ² . Jü.
彼 Pi ³ cPei Pí	雖 sui ¹ csui sui	幼, yu ⁴ , yau ³ , iù,	身 shên ¹ cshan sin	已 i ³ cì í	仕. shih ⁴ . sz ² . sū.
爾 Erh ³ cì Ní	幼 yu ⁴ yau ³ iù	學, hsüeh ² , hok ² , hák,	勉 mien ³ cmin bián	而 êrh ² cì jî	致. chih ⁴ . chi ³ . tì.
有 Yu ³ cYau lú	為 wei ² cwai ûi	者, chê ³ , cché, chhiá,	亦 i ⁴ yik ² ék	若 juo ⁴ yéuk ² jiók	是. shih ⁴ . shi ² . sī.

72. Even at the age of seven, little Liu Yen of the House of T'ang was Chosen by the Emperor as the most talented boy. Later he was appointed by the Emperor as proof reader of the Imperial Academy and was admitted to official circles in spite of his youth. Men reap as they sow, success can be attained if one but tries.

致 chih⁴ to convey to, to come to, aim. 仕 shih⁴ be in office.
 舉 chü³ erect, choose, recommend. 亦 i⁴ also.
 神 shên² spiritual beings; intelligent. 劉 liu² a surname.
 神童 shên²-t'ung² a precocious boy. 晏 yen⁴ late, gentle.
 童 t'ung² a boy, a person under fifteen years of age.

犬 Ch'üan ³ cHün Khián	守 shou ³ cshau siú	夜, yeh ⁴ , yé ² , iā,	雞 chi ¹ ckai ke	司 ssü ¹ csz su	晨. ch'ên ² . cshan. sîn.
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苟 Kou ³ Kau Kó.	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	曷 ² hê ² hot ₃ at	爲 ² wei ² wai ûi	人? jên ² ? cyan? jîn?
蠶 Ts'an ² Ts'ám Chhâm	吐 t'u ³ t'ò ³ thò.	絲, ssü ¹ , sz, si,	蜂 fêng ¹ fung hong	釀 ⁴ niang ⁴ yéung ² ióng	蜜. mi ⁴ . mat ₃ . bit.
人 Jên ² cyan Jîn	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	不 pu ⁴ pat ₃ put	如 ² ju ² cü jú	物. wu ⁴ . mat ₃ . bút.

Chapter IV. Advice as to Diligence in Learning to Young People

73. Dogs watch at night and cocks herald the dawn. If children do not learn what do they expect to be when they become men? Silkworms spin silk and bees make honey. These industrious creatures put idle men to shame.

晨 ch'ên ²	the morning, dawn.	蜜 mi ⁴	honey, confectionery.
雞 chi ¹	the cock, fowl.	釀 niang ⁴	to make fermented liquor.
蜂 fêng ¹	a bee or wasp.	守 shou ³	to guard, watch.
爲 wei ²	to do, become.	蠶 ts'an ²	silkworms.
曷 hê ²	how?	夜 yeh ⁴	night.
吐 t'u ³	to pour out, eject from the mouth, issue, vomit.		
爲 wei ²	to do, act, become, to be in the place of.		

幼 Yu ⁴ Yau ³ lù	而 êrh ² ci jî	學, hsüeh ² , hok ₃ , hák,	壯 chuang ⁴ chong ³ chòng	而 êrh ² ci jî	行. hsing ² . chang. hêng.
上 Shang ⁴ Shéung ² Siōng	致 chih ⁴ chi ³ tì	君, chün ¹ , ckwan, kun,	下 hsia ⁴ há ² hā	澤 tsê ² chák ₃ ték	民. min ² . cman. bîn.
揚 Yang ² Yéung lōng	名 ming ² cmeng bêng	聲, shêng ¹ , csheng, seng,	顯 hsien ³ chin hián	父 fu ⁴ fú ² hū	母. mu ³ . cmò. bó.

光	於	前,	垂	於	後.
Kuang ¹	yü ²	ch'ien ² ,	ch'ui ²	yü ²	hou ⁴ .
cKwong	cü	cts'in,	cshui	cü	hau ² .
Kong	u	chiân,	süi	u	hō.

74. Children should study in their youth and make use of their studies in their manhood. Should they become government officers, they should serve their government well and treat people kindly. Thus they will become popular and their parents respected. Their popularity will also benefit their posterity.

壯 chuang⁴ vigorous, in manhood. 名聲 ming²-shêng¹ fame.
 垂 ch'ui² to hand down, transmit. 澤 tsê² benefits.
 行 hsing² to travel over, to make to go, carry into practice, execute.
 顯 hsien³ enlightened, distinguish, make illustrious.

人	遺	子,	金	滿	贏.
Jên ²	i ²	tzü ³ ,	chin ¹	man ³	ying ² .
cYan	cwai	ctsz,	ckam	c'mún	cying.
Jîn	üi	chú,	kim	boán	êng.
我	教	子,	惟	一	經.
Wo ³	chiao ⁴	tzü ³ ,	wei ²	i ¹	ching ¹ .
cNgo	káu ³	ctsz,	cwai	yat ₃	ckeng.
Ngó.	kàu	chú	↑	it	keng.

75. Some might leave their children wealth but I have only this little book to give to mine. If by it they learn to be good and useful I am more than contented.

遺 i² leave behind. 惟 wei² but, only.
 滿 man³ abundant, filled up. 贏 ying² chests.

勤	有	功,	戲	無	益.
Ch'in ²	yu ³	kung ¹ ,	hsi ⁴	wu ²	i ² .
cK'an	c'au	ckung,	hei ³	c'mò	yik ₃ .
Khûn	iú	kong,	hì	bû	ek.
戒	之	哉,	宜	勉	力.
Chieh ⁴	chih ¹	tsai ¹	i ² .	mien ³	li ⁴ .
Kái ³	cchi	ctsoi,	cì	c'min	lik ₂ .
Kài	chi	chai,	g↑	bián	lèk.

76. There is merit in diligence. Time is precious, so always be prepared and strive hard to achieve these precepts I have compiled.

Book For Students

UNDER the title of "Advanced Mandarin For Cambridge Students," Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu of the Chung Hwa Mandarin Institution, Singapore, intends to write a series of books, the first of which has just been published and is now on sale.

The object of this series is to encourage those students who are taking Chinese as a subject for their Cambridge examinations, and to enable them to take up the study with greater ease under modern methods of training.

The choice of Mandarin, the Chinese national language, as the medium through which the lessons are taught is mainly due to the fact that in a cosmopolitan city like Singapore where Chinese, speaking a variety of provincial dialects, have come to live and trade, these publications should serve as wide a purpose as possible.

As the ability to translate one language into another is the fundamental requirement for a successful candidate in Cambridge examinations, the author in his first issue has taken great pains to translate every Chinese text into English and to set a list of tests for the benefit of the students.

— The Malaya Tribune, Saturday, December 28, 1940.

Of Mandarin Readers there are many types. Each book must have its characteristics, and no book alone can supply all requirements.

Everywhere in Malaya, most of the children of the Straits Chinese first enter the English schools, thus reversing the natural order. This produces people who are versed in English but being ignorant of their national tongue they are laughed at by others as illiterates. This is a common occurrence. As affairs are such it is not easy to correct this defect in a short time. But those who are broadminded, know that Mandarin is compulsory and must be learnt. There are many who study it most diligently. Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu's books "Mandarin Made Easy" and "Progressive Mandarin Readers" meet this requirement.

These books besides teaching Chinese phonetic symbols, also give Romanized spelling, and to those who know English it is specially suitable. The method of compilation is from the simple to the difficult, and emphasis is laid on exercises. This makes the students interested and makes them feel that they are making steady progress. These are really very good Mandarin Readers, suitable for Malayan Chinese children. Therefore, I write these few words as a recommendation.

HUANG WAN,

Singapore, July, 1940,

(Translation from the original recommendation in Chinese
by Mr. Huang Wan, lately Director of Education, Fukien)

Amoy Vernacular Lessons For Beginners with a Vocabulary

A Recommendation by Rev. Ernest Tipson, Secretary of Malayan Agency of the British & Foreign Bible Society:

'Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu is an experienced teacher of Chinese and out of his experience in teaching that language this book has been born.

It has many qualities to recommend it and is a great advance upon previous methods of teaching by Chinese.

It combines the best of Western methods with Mr. Chiang's own methods and thus a very useful book is the result.

The learning of Chinese has always been looked upon as a more formidable task than perhaps it is (though one would not wish to minimize the difficulties of the task, but that is because other efforts to teach the language have been anything but alluring to the student, and many became discouraged before they had gone very far. With this Handbook and help, it should be a much easier task than formerly, and I hope that this book will have a large circulation.

Those who use this book will acquire such a taste for learning the language that they will want to go on to deeper studies when they have finished it. They will find Mr. Chiang a reliable guide to those deeper studies.'

Ernest Tipson.

Singapore, August 1940.

Singapore Scholar's Text Book On Mandarin

ANOTHER valuable contribution to Chinese text books has been made by Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu, who already has to his credit several other publications.

Mr. Chiang's latest publication is entitled "Advanced Mandarin" (Book 1), and is intended for students preparing for the Cambridge examination now that Mandarin, the Chinese national language, is one of the languages included in Cambridge papers.

Chief characteristic of the book is its simplicity. It is obvious from the book that Mr. Chiang, who is principal of the Chung Hwa Mandarin Institution, has simplified many of the problems which an advanced student of the Chinese national language frequently comes across in his study.

Another factor which makes "Advanced Mandarin" valuable is the difficulty of getting similar text books from other sources. Recently, it has been found difficult to obtain books from China, and Mr. Chiang's latest publication should, at least, fill a great need.

But it is more than that—for it is the work of one who has had considerable experience of teaching Mandarin in Malaya and who, therefore, has a good understanding of an average student's difficulties.

— The Straits Times, Tuesday, December 24, 1940.

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Obtainable at all leading bookstores & Chung Hwa Mandarin Institution, 56, Short St., S'pore.

Study Of Mandarin Simplified

TWO very valuable contributions to Chinese literature are made by Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu, author of "Mandarin Made Easy" and "Progressive Mandarin Readers," which have just been issued and are now on sale at leading bookstores at the remarkably low price of 55 cents and 60 cents respectively.

"Mandarin Made Easy" fully justifies its name and the claims of its author who discovers the "royal road" for students of the Chinese national language—Mr. Chiang presents in his text-book a method of studying Mandarin which could not be simpler.

Anyone with even the most elementary knowledge of Chinese can master Mandarin with ease; it is even simpler if he is able to speak either the Hokkien or Cantonese dialect.

HAPPY CHOICE

Mr. Chiang has made a very happy choice in selecting Hokkien and Cantonese as additional media of instruction, as these dialects may be said to be most widely used among the Chinese here. For this reason alone, his book will appeal to all Chinese who desire to learn their national language.

Quite a number of foreigners are also studying Mandarin, and one can with the utmost confidence commend "Mandarin Made Easy" to them, for copious yet simple notes and explanations given by the author simplify the study of the language to the greatest possible extent.

"Progressive Mandarin Readers" should prove very useful to those who have already acquired a Mandarin vocabulary.

— The Malaya Tribune, Tuesday, January 23, 1940.

Singapore Books On Mandarin

For Europeans or Chinese wishing to learn Mandarin, China's national language, a new text book has just been published by Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu of Singapore.

Carefully graded, it is written so that a working knowledge of Mandarin can be obtained without reference to any other books or dictionaries.

By the same author is a Progressive Mandarin Reader with vocabulary for intermediate students.

— The Straits Times, Wednesday, January 31, 1940.

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FOR the comparatively small sum of \$1.25, those who read English may attempt to learn Hakka, one of the most widely-used Chinese dialects in Malaya.

"Hakka for Beginners" is another excellent contribution by Mr. Chiang Ker Chiu to the text books available here for the study of Chinese dialects.

In this book, Mr. Chiang endeavours to teach Hakka by the word-for-word method, through which the diligent student should be able to acquire speaking knowledge of the dialect within a reasonably short time.

— The Straits Times, March 1, 1941.

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The Three Character Classic
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